The Die Is Cast and Asia's Billion Will See It Through

Nippon Times

Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

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U.S. NAVY HIDES LATEST DEFEAT IN S.W. PACIFIC

Neither Denies Nor Admits Big Losses in Bougainville; Resorts to Lies Again

CLAIMS 3 WARSHIPS LOST

Nippon Strategy Fools Halsey; Washington Panic-Stricken; Fleet's Strength Weakened

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 10.—The United States Government, especially the Navy Department, is undergoing unenviable experience having to invent transparent devices for deceiving the American public although it knows well enough that its stories would never hold water.

The appalling disaster suffered by the United States Pacific Fleet in the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island has thrown its most carefully prepared propaganda machinery out of gear, so that it is reduced to telling unmitigated lies, which are contradicting themselves as quickly as they are told.

It appears that the Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiques of this afternoon have been transmitted to America via London in Berlin broadcasts but the United States Navy Department is endeavoring to put a poker-face on the matter. It is taking the policy of neither definitely denying our admitting the catastrophes contained in the Imperial Headquarters communiques. The Associated Press states that the anti-Axis military authorities have not yet confirmed the Japanese reports.

Claims 3 Ships Lost

According to information from Washington, the United States Navy today announced the loss of three destroyers, which has no bearing on the Bougainville battles in question, resorting to its old method of piecemeal and distorted communication of war information.

The Navy Department communique said: "The destroyer, Henley, 1,500 tons, of the United States South Pacific Fleet, was sunk by a torpedo on October 5. In a night battle of October 6, the destroyer Chevalier, 2,000 tons, was heavily damaged by the Japanese and as a result of collision with another destroyer of the column broke in two and sank. When these destroyers sank the battle was still in full swing so that no announcement could be made of their loss. The destroyer, Polly, was sunk in the Atlantic."

Curiously enough, the United States Navy Department does not directly deny the Imperial Headquarters communiques but resorts to a most vague phraseology by way of a remark on the above report: "The announcement of the sinking of the Henley and Chevalier completes the account of all damage sustained so far by United States warships in the Southwestern Pacific."

Same Old Alibi

In the news broadcasts for the officers and men at the front, the United States Department of War, quoting the words of Secretory of the Navy Frank Knox during a press conference, has stated: "Secretary of the Navy Knox has said that the Japanese announcements as to the sinking of four anti-Axis battleships in the Solomons area are wholly or in details erroneous."

In spite of all these manipulations, it remains a fact that 48 hours since the first Imperial Headquarters communique on the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island was issued, the United States naval authorities have not dared to make clear-cut denial of the most crushing defeat suffered since Pearl Harbor.

In addition to a sudden consultation at the White House with Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, General C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, on November 8 and 9, President Roosevelt, it has transpired, was closeted with Secretary of the Navy Knox in secret discussions on both those days. Moreover, political and military leaders of the country are hurriedly going to and from the White House, indicating the panic Washington has been thrown by the events off Bougainville.

The headlong nature of Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Commander of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, had given ere this some moments of uneasiness to the naval authorities at home. The

(Continued on Page 2)

ADMIRAL MINEICHI KOGA:

Granted Imperial Rescript

His Imperial Majesty Appreciates Glorious Victories Scored by Naval Air Units

A gracious Imperial Rescript in appreciation of the sweeping victories in the Solomons area has been granted to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:30 a.m. Thursday.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor, summoning the Chief of the Naval General Staff today, was gracious enough to grant the following Rescript to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet:

"The Imperial Rescript:

"The Air Units of the Combined Fleet fought valiantly in the Solomons sea area and dealt crushing blows to the enemy fleet.

"We deeply appreciate this.

"The war situation in this region is growing in intensity. We enjoin upon ye to exert further efforts to live up to Our expectations."

This is the first Imperial Rescript to be granted to the Combined Fleet under the command of Admiral Mineichi Koga. In the Rescript, His Imperial Majesty points out the growing intensity of the war situation in the Solomons and exhorts the officers and men to exert further efforts to live up to the Imperial expectations. Having been given this Imperial exhortation, the Imperial Navy has renewed its resolve to crush the enemy and to satisfy the Imperial Wish.

"The Imperial Rescript just granted to Admiral Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, is not for the Admiral himself but for all the Imperial Forces and even for the industrial fighters on the home front. With the granting of each Imperial Rescript, the national morale is enhanced still further and far-reaching repercussions are aroused throughout the world."

Thus declared Dr. Takeshi Osatake, former Justice of the Supreme Court and authority on chronology, on the occasion of the granting of the Imperial Rescript in appreciation of the brilliant war exploits scored in the Solomons sea area.

"The first Imperial Rescript to the Army was granted at the time of the occupation of Heijo, Chosen, in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5," the eminent lawyer and chronologist recalled.

"The late Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 was granted an Imperial Rescript on the occasion of his departure for the front. At the time of the attack on Ryojun (Port Arthur) in that war, an Imperial Rescript was granted, by way of encouragement, before the offensive was started. This was unprecedented.

"In the Battle of the Japan Sea, the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo was granted an Imperial Rescript.

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was granted an Imperial Rescript.

"The Imperial Rescript just granted Admiral Koga can be interpreted as not only for the Admiral himself, but for all the Imperial Forces and even for the industrial fighters on the home front.

"With the granting of each Imperial Rescript, the national morale is enhanced still further and far-reaching repercussions are aroused throughout the whole world."

Heroes of Aerial Battles Enhance Navy's Traditions

Commander Kiyomiya Crashed Plane Against Foe Aircraft Carrier

The name of the late First-Lieutenant Hagane Kiyomiya, Commander of an Air Unit, who dashed his plane against an enemy aircraft carrier during the First Aerial Battle Off Bougainville, will be written down in the history of naval warfare for posterity to hail. As Commander of a Torpedo Plane Unit he manifested the fighting spirit and loyalty which typifies Japanese Navy airmen.

The fact that his spirit to do or die was fostered by his mother, Tatsu, 52, of Nitta-cho, Chiba City, was revealed when she was interviewed by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent.

In speaking of her son Mrs. Kiyomiya said:

"My husband, Yoshitaka, a reserve Captain of the Imperial Navy, seldom scolded his children, so they grew up under ideal conditions. We have five sons, and Hagane is the most talented. He was born in Zushi and when he was old enough entered the Suwa National School in Yokosuka. At that time my husband was in service at the Yokosuka Naval Station. We moved to Chiba when Hagane was attending the fifth grade of the national school.

"After finishing the fourth grade of the middle school, he entered the Naval Academy where he did well in mathematics, literature and the Chinese language.

"In middle school he was second or third in his class and, at the completion of his studies in the fourth grade, he was first.

Hagane seldom quarreled with his friends. He was an excellent swimmer because we have always lived near the sea. My husband, who was a baseball champion during his middle school days, used to advise his sons not to become sports champions as that would hinder their studies. However, he used to allow Hagane to accompany him on fishing expeditions.

"When Hagane entered the middle school he was given a camera, which he treasured. He soon became quite proficent in the art of photography. He was an excellent

(Continued on Page 2)

First-Lieutenant Natomi Blasted Warship in 2nd Bougainville Fight

The late First-Lieutenant Kenjiro Natomi, Commander of an Air Unit, added to the luster of the Imperial Navy when he died a gallant death in the Second Aerial Battle Off Bougainville as he crashed his plane against an enemy warship.

His powerful personality and courage in action were revealed by Hiroshi Okamoto of the Navy Press Corps, according to the Mainichi, as follows:

"I met First-Lieutenant Natomi for the first time at the end of last year in an officers' room in a certain aircraft carrier. His firm mouth and keen eyes gave me the impression that he was courageous and intelligent. He was alert, self-composed and possessed all the qualities required by an efficient commander.

"He had a peculiar way of saluting. He would bend forward with his right hand raised to his ear, and a smile would flicker on his lips.

"In this connection, I can distinctly recall a photograph of First-Lieutenant Natomi, taken just before he started out on a mission to attack enemy transports in the New Guinea Area. The picture showed him saluting the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

"When First-Lieutenant Natomi returned from the attack, he stood for a long time, his eyes fixed on the sky as if he were offering a silent prayer of thanks for the success of the mission.

"He would never boast of his achievements, but his subordinates made up for his silence by saying that their commander was always at the front of his unit when attacking the foe.

"It was no wonder that he was respected and loved by his men.

"I saw First-Lieutenant Natomi in May this year with his wife and baby in the train. He told me that he was on leave, but added with a smile that he was returning to his post on the following day.

"Later, when I sent him the aforementioned picture, he wrote saying.

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Chinese Military Group Arrives Here for Visit; Calls on War Minister

The Chinese Military Inspection Party headed by Lieutenant-General Sung Chin-wen who arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday paid their respects toward the Imperial Palace at the plaza in front of the Palace on Thursday. Then, the party visited the War Ministry and proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine. The party then attended the luncheon tendered by the War Minister at the latter's official residence. The afternoon schedule included visits to the General Staff Office, Inspectorate-General of Military Education and Army Aviation Headquarters. The party also visited the Meiji Shrine.

JAPANESE WIPE OUT REDS IN EAST HOPEH

111 Enemy Killed, Arms Factory Destroyed

Domei

TIENTSIN, November 10.—In close cooperation with the Peace Preservation Corps of the National Government of China, Japanese Units are now carrying out a mopping-up campaign against Communist forces in the area along Gulf Chihli, Eastern Hopeh, according to field dispatches received here.

Japanese troops in concert with the Peace Preservation Corps during the month of October engaged a total of 2,650 Chinese Reds of which 111 bodies were found abandoned on the battlefield and 61 taken prisoner.

In addition, an enemy munition factory as well as four underground defense shelters were destroyed.

War booty included 65 rifles, 2,295 rounds of rifle ammunition, 50 revolvers, 148 hand grenades and quantities of other arms and munitions.

Indian Border Bombed

Domei

LISBON, November 10.—Headquarters of the British Indian forces announced today that Japanese bombers had bombed British air bases in eastern India near the border on Tuesday and that damage and casualties had been sustained, it is reported from New Delhi.

SETUP CHANGED BY NORTH CHINA IN WAR EFFORT

Political Affairs Commission Revamped to Boost Aid To Japan

WANG'S ROLE STRESSED

Will Take Personal Charge of Boards Created Under Revised Structure

Domei

PEKING, November 11.—With the mission of North China as a supply base for the War of Greater East Asia taking on added weight due to the epochal new development in the relations between Japan and China as signified by the recently signed Japan-China Alliance Pact, Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, has effected a large-scale reform in the structure of the body.

Taking the great reform effected in the structure of the Japanese Ministries as an example, the North China change was made with an aim to drive forward the Commission's wartime setup by pushing the leading problems it has to deal with; namely, the increase of contributions to Japan's war effort, the solution of the food problem, and the solid establishment of peace and order.

By the present change, the former structure having the six Boards of Internal Affairs, Financial Affairs, Peace and Order, Industries, Education and Construction, and the Political Affairs Office and the Secretariat, was changed to one having the offices of General Affairs, Internal Affairs, and Financial Affairs directly under the Political Affairs Commission, and the five Boards of Peace and Order, Education, Industrial Affairs, and Economic and Agricultural Affairs. Through this, the Boards of Internal and Financial Affairs were abolished, enabling the Chairman personally to manage these affairs, making still more clearly his character of being the leader of the 100,000,000 inhabitants of North China. And as Chief of the General Affairs Office has been appointed Wang Yin-tai.

Meanwhile, the retirement of General Chi Tsi-yuan, Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps, is regretted, he having held that post for six years since the establishment of the Provisional Government, and having directed great and sincere efforts for cooperation with Japan. His successor, General Tu Hsi-chun, however, is a personage of great capabilities and much experience in that field and is expected to deal perfectly with his duties.

YOUTHS' SERVICE BODIES FORMED IN SOUTH BORNEO

Members to Undergo Military And Physical Training to Defend Homeland

Domei

BANJERMASIN, November 10.—Responding to the desire of local inhabitants to defend their homeland with their own hands, the authorities here today instituted regulations stipulating the establishment of service organizations throughout South Borneo.

Under these regulations, physically fit youths over 16 years of age, some 300 of whom have already undergone training, will be allowed to become members.

The program calls for intensive military and physical training or members of the organizations which will be headed by a competent leader and assisted by provisional chiefs and district administrators will act as branch organization leaders.

CHANG TELEGRAPHS TOJO

Manchoukuo Premier Expresses Joy At Declaration of Asia Assembly

Domei

HSINKING, November 11.—Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui in his capacity as President of the Concordia Society and on behalf of the people of Manchoukuo, telegraphed a message to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo expressing felicitations on the historic joint declaration announced during the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo.

It is recalled that Prime Minister Chang was the representative of Manchoukuo at the Assembly.

JAPANESE FORCES TAKE ENEMY BASES IN CHINA, BLAST HUPEH AIRFIELDS

23 Enemy Planes Blasted In Raids on Bougainville

Attacks by 40 and 60 Hostile Plane Formations on November 8 and 9 Respectively Are Frustrated By Nippon Forces

Domei

AN X X PLACE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 11.—In two attacks made by enemy planes on Japanese positions on Bougainville Island on November 8 and 9, they lost 23 of their aircraft shot down or set ablaze.

The Americans had become more persistent than ever in their desperate attempts against our advance bases. From early on the morning of November 8 until the same afternoon a total of 40 enemy bombers and fighters made for our positions in the eastern part of the island. The Japanese land battery shot down one plane with anti-aircraft fire. No damage was sustained on our side.

Again on the morning of November 9 a formation of about 60 medium-sized planes came attacking. The Japanese subjected them to terrific anti-aircraft gunfire and shot down 14 of them. Eight others fled, flames trailing after them. We sustained only slight damage to our ground establishments.

Enemy Positions Bombed

Domei

AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, November 11.—An Imperial Navy Air Force attacked the enemy positions near Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island twice in the course of Monday night.

Besides blasting ground positions, they bombed small enemy craft on the water and set three vessels ablaze. All the planes returnd safely to their base.

The same night another unit of our sea eagles attacked enemy landing points on the Treasury Islands and gutted several places and set two other places afire. No damage was sustained on our side.

EXCHANGE SHIP DUE YOKOHAMA SUNDAY

Special Train to Be Run For Repatriates and Those Welcoming Them Back

The second Japanese-American exchange ship, Teia Maru, having left Manila on Monday, is scheduled to tie up at Pier No. 4 at Yokohama on Sunday at 9 a.m., the authorities of the Foreign Office disclosed on Thursday.

Upon disembarking from the Teia Maru, the repatriates will assemble in groups according to the countries where they formerly resided, and these gathering points will be indicated by signposts. Those welcoming home the Japanese now returning are requested to do so at these areas.

For the convenience of the repatriates and those welcoming them back, the Railways General-Direction will run a special train, which will leave the pier at 11:20 a.m. and arrive in Tokyo at noon.

The Toa Ryoko Sha will offer its services to find lodgings in the Tokyo-Yokohama area for the repatriates. Representatives of the organization will board the Teia Maru on the day previous to its entry into the port of Yokohama.

Baggage of all kinds will be handled by the Kokusai Ryoko Sha. Representatives of this organization will also aid the repatriates aboard ship. The Railways General-Direction will offer special facilities for the carrying of hand-baggage into the special train, and other Government-operated rail services.

A postal and telegraph office will also be set up at the pier.

The Teia Maru, it may be recalled in this connection, left Japan on September 14, arriving at Murmagao, Goa, on October 14. The exchange of nationals having been completed on October 19, she left Murmagao on October 21, arriving at Shonan on October 31. The repatriation vessel reached Manila on November 7, and left on the following day.

MALAI'S DEFENSE FUND NOW REACHES OVER ¥7,000

Contributions, Including a ¥1,000 Donation, Pour in From All Quarters

Domei

SHONAN, November 10.—The Malai Defense Fund sponsored by the Berita Malai, Malai language daily, now totals ¥7,103.

Contributions have been received from every community including Thai, Chinese, Indians and Malais.

Air Defense Fund, sponsored by the English Edition of the Shonan Shimbun has passed the ¥4,300 mark.

Largest donations have been given by the Edtrab Community, which contributed ¥3,840 and individually by Inche Hamid in Malacca who donated ¥1,000.

FOE CANNOT PIERCE REICH AIR DEFENSE

British Experts Admit German Fighters Are Taking Huge Toll of Anti-Axis Bombers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 10.—With their aircraft sustaining appalling losses in operations against Germany, anti-Axis circles are leaning to the pessimistic opinion that bombings cannot be continued unless measures are taken quickly to cope with the powerfully strengthened German air-defense setup, particularly the increase of fighters.

Reflecting this trend, British air experts today admitted the overwhelming increase of German fighter strength and declared, as follows:

"As a result of the Germans having doubled the number of their fighters in western Europe since January, the total number is three times that of those on the Eastern Front. The number does not include the fighter strength in southern Germany facing the Mediterranean. The situation is such that the American bombers, operating from bases in North Africa, are also coming up against the gradually increasing resistance of German fighter units.

"Judging from the above facts, the Germans certainly have a right to boast of their fighter production capacity. The increase in the German Air Force's resistance in southern Europe is believed to have been accomplished through the establishment of numerous factories and the 'bleeding' of the Eastern and Balkan fronts, and the Mediterranean. If Germany were not compelled to increase its fighter strength in southwestern Europe, it is estimated that the number on the Eastern Front would have been increased from a half to three-quarter times that of the present."

INDIAN RELIEF STEPS FAIL

Wavell's Anti-Famine Measures Unable to Remedy Situation

Domei

LISBON, November 10.—The misery and suffering of the starving Indian people have not been mitigated in the least despite the fact that Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, after his inspection tour through the famine-stricken districts of Bengal Province, decided upon the transportation of food supplies, the establishing of relief institutes and other steps as anti-famine measures, according to reports from New Delhi.

In this connection the Chairman of the Food Committee today notified the Central Legislative Assembly of the shortage of 450,000 tons of rice 12,000 tons of wheat and 2,000 tons of corn in Bengal Province for the ensuing six months, it is further reported.

Tsochiatsui, Hungmiao Strongholds Occupied In Swift Drives

ARMY PLANES ACTIVE

Smash Laohokow Runways; Strafe Chiang Troops in Pashan Mountains

Domei

AT X X ON KIANGNAN FRONT, November 11.—Vital enemy bases in the Sixth War Zone are falling into Japanese hands one after another in rapid succession.

The X X Unit that went into action on the night of November 2 waded through the muddy creeks peculiar to the Tungting region amid pouring rain and crossed Taping and other rivers against intensive enemy gunfire.

Keeping up a sweeping advance at the rate of over 20 kilometers a day, the Unit reduced Tsochiatsui and other vital bases in one stroke.

As early as dusk on November 7, the Unit advanced close to Hungmiao, the most vital stronghold of the enemy's 130th Division, and occupied it early the next morning after an all-night attack.

Before retreating, the enemy took to destroying the embankment of the Hsitaping Canal to check the Japanese onrush, but the destruction caused not the slightest impediment to the well-equipped Imperial Unit, which is already well within easy reach of Tsinshih, the largest base of the enemy's 44th army.

In the meantime, the innocent inhabitants of the district whose property has been lost in the inundation have commenced evacuation in search of refuge. They are bitterly indignant at the cruel act of the Chungking troops.

Laohokow Is Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 10.—A huge squadron of Japanese Army planes this morning surprise-raided Laohokow Airfield, the enemy air base in northern Hupeh on the central section of the Han River, 170 kilometers north of Ichang. The runways, and three other military installations were wrecked and set ablaze and one oil storehouse was irreparably demolished and set ablaze. All the planes returned safely.

Pashan Enemy Strafed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 10.—In close coordination with ground units crushing the foe in the enemy's 6th War Zone, a mighty squadron of Japanese Army dive-bombers on Tuesday bombed and strafed with devastating efficiency the enemy troops in the Pashan Mountain area.

Continuing their raging activity in the skies above the enemy's 6th War Zone, the fighting Japanese Air Units flew over the Sungtzuho River and into the skies over the Pashan Mountains. There the huge formation, which had moved out to annihilate the 194th Division, 98th Division, and the temporarily organized 6th Division of the 79th Army led by Sun Lien-chung discovered the main body of the enemy, which had been chased into the Pashan Mountains by the surging Japanese advance, fleeing desperately toward X X along the valleys. After subjecting them to furious bombing, the Japanese planes roared down to the super-low altitude of X X meters and strafed the frantically fleeing enemy.

Japanese dive-bomber units also moved out over the mountainous area near X X to hit the 86th Army of the Yangtze Defense Corps and the 10th Army Corps, which were about to start in futile action to attempt to stop the Japanese advance.

Discovering about 500 of the Chungking troops in the mountains, the Japanese planes went through the enemy anti-aircraft fire and strafed the enemy forces which tried to escape by scaling the mountain sides. The enemy was dealt an annihilative blow and all the Japanese planes returned safely.

Changyang Surprise-Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 10.—A great formation of Japanese Army bombers surprise-raided Changyang,

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INDIANS IN NIPPON HONORED BY NETAJI

Head of Provisional Regime of Azad Hind Invites Countrymen Here to Luncheon

Indian residents in Japan were invited to a luncheon Thursday afternoon at the Imperial Hotel by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, who arrived in Japan recently in connection with the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. The luncheon was attended by the entire body of Indians in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and by representatives of the Kobe and Osaka communities, about 70 in all.

At the outset, Netaji Bose was presented with a beautiful garland of flowers by Miss Asha Sahay, amidst the loud cheers of those present, after which luncheon was served.

Following the repast, the Netaji delivered a speech lasting for over two hours in which he traced the developments of the independence movements in East Asia in the four months since he arrived here. In his speech, Mr. Bose emphasized the total mobilization of all the resources of the 3,000,000 Indians in East Asia and laid stress on three points, namely, manpower, monetary resources and material resources. In all these three respects, the Netaji went on, the Indian residents all over East Asia have responded enthusiastically, making him absolutely confident of the success of the movement to free India from the fetters of Anglo-American imperialism.

The Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind then cited some instances of the hearty response to his call for total mobilization in which Indians in Malai and other parts had offered to place at his disposal all their life savings, which, in some instances, had not exceeded more than a few dollars.

He ended his stirring speech by exhorting those present to make their utmost sacrifice for the cause of the motherland, be it in giving one's life by serving at the front, by making monetary contributions or by contributing materially.

After the Netaji finished speaking, those present showed their patriotic zeal by announcing monetary contributions for the cause of freedom, the figures announced by a few alone amounting to several tens of thousands. Arrangements were made for the branches of the Indian Independence League in Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama and Tokyo to be in charge of further contributions.

While a few questions were being put to the Netaji by those present, a large painting of a tiger by Mr. Nakajima, a famous Japanese artist, was presented to the Netaji.

The function ended at about 5 p.m. with the taking of a group photograph of all those present.

U.S. Navy Hides Latest Defeat In S.W. Pacific

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far-sighted campaign of withdrawals conducted by the Japanese in the Southwestern Pacific since Guadalcanal only served to delude hotheaded Halsey into believing that the Japanese were weakening under the strain and into conceiving the fatal plan of thrusting at the Japanese advance base on Bougainville in a large-scale action. Thus, he devoted the bulk of the fleet under his command to the adventure that has ended so unhappily for him.

Owing to the fact that he lost two aircraft carriers in the battle of November 5, he is understood to have sent powerful fighter and bomber units to protect his capital ships but the Japanese Navy Air Force apparently side-stepped combat with these but concentrated their energies on the battleships of the enemy fleet; thus, reproducing if not bettering the results at Pearl Harbor.

The Imperial Headquarters communiques were carried in full text to Argentina under the Chungking dateline by Associated Press, United Press, Reuters and other sources.

In Buenos Aires, the communiques were played up on a grand scale on bulletin boards on the big thoroughfare, owned by German papers. Not only the Japanese residents here but the nationals of Japan's Allies and neutrals, who are pro-Japanese in sentiment, drank to the spectacular victory.

In well-informed neutral circles, it is pointed out that the two battles off Bougainville have effected a major change in the Southwestern Pacific War.

Main Strength Lost

(1) The main strength of the United States Pacific Fleet has received a staggering blow and the Americans in the Southwestern Pacific have now come to face a grave situation. Not only have they lost powerful ships of the fleet, but have suffered the loss of more than 8,000 naval officers and men all killed in these battles. The question is how to replace these officers and men.

(2) Halsey's miserable defeat was the inevitable result of underestimating the fighting strength of the Japanese but if he must suffer to such an extent merely in carrying on an island-to-island strategy, what would be the tremendous damage to the fleet if he should attempt to attack Japan Proper, for instance, from Midway? This is a matter that will give the United States much food for thought.

(3) Through this defeat, the United States Government must have realized that its most deadly foe is Japan. Thus, it is likely that it will redouble its efforts to pursue its Southwestern Pacific campaign.

It is even rumored that Admiral Halsey directed the operation off Bougainville personally and thus shared the fate of his flagship. It remains to be seen what fiction the Americtn authorities will invent to camouflage the situation.

Enemy Lies Again

Domei

LISBON, November 11.—The anti-Axis command in the Southwestern Pacific stated in a communique dated November 9, that although a Japanese dive-bomber unit had attacked an anti-Axis convoy in the northern waters west of Bougainville Island, no damage was sustained.

Apparently under the pricks of conscience after telling such a shameless lie, the authorities began their piecemeal communication tactics.

A report received here from Melbourne indicates that in a communique dated today, the anti-Axis authorities said two anti-Axis vessels were heavily damaged as a result of an attack delivered by Japanese airmen against anti-Axis convoy west of Bougainville.

Ba Maw Expounds Policy For East Asia Formation

Burmese Prime Minister Told Recent Assembly 'Realism Must Be Met With Realism' to Make East Asia for East Asiatics

A plea to East Asiatic nations to meet "realism with realism" to make East Asia for East Asiatics an accomplished fact as the first condition of "our survival in our own world" was an outstanding point in the speech made by Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma, at the second and concluding day's session last Saturday of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

The text of his speech, which has evoked deep thought among the Representatives who attended the conference, follows:

Yesterday, we, representing the whole of East Asia, accepted the proposition that East Asia belongs to East Asiatics, that East Asia is one and indivisible, that we East Asiatics must seek our common prosperity and peace, indeed, our common destiny together in East Asia. The proposition of yesterday has today, in the hands of His Excellency the Chairman, become a positive policy, a program, a plan.

As I happened to say yesterday, I held the view that this joint declaration is truly a Great East Asiatic charter, a charter as great, as memorable as any of the world's great charters.

Reciprocity Stressed

In this great charter, His Excellency the Chairman has stated in very definite terms the ideals we have decided to pursue in this part of the world. We find there the great words which will ensure our national existence and prosperity. We find such words as cooperation on the basis of reciprocity, co-prosperity, justice, respect for one another's sovereignty and independence; indeed, we find there a solemn affirmation for all the world to know that in East Asia, we will be one for all and all for one.

But we do not stop there. Wisely, we go further, because we must also declare our relations with the world outside the Greater East Asiatic gates. I am in agreement with all the principles stated in the Declaration. I accept them, but I also wish to make quite clear their content as I see it. For instance, as I read No. 5 of the Declaration it will ensure that our relations with the rest of the world are based upon the strict principles of equality, justice and reciprocity. It is in that sense, as I understand it, that we will strive to abolish racial discrimination. Racial discrimination, in the final analysis, is inequality; it is absence of reciprocity.

We are living in a world of realism. We must be realists if we wish to survive. The Declaration is therefore framed realistically, upon the basic fact that the first duty of East Asiatics is to make East Asia for East Asiatics. We claim our birthright to live our own lives in our own world and order, to seek our own ideals in our own ways; and to secure that birthright which has been denied us for so many years we will pay any price. Thus we will fulfil realistically the first condition of our survival in our own world.

Explains Impression

While going through the Declaration a thought occurred to me. The idealist part of me would rather that the principle underlying one clause in the Declaration was broader. For instance, while speaking of East Asia I naturally think also of the whole of Asia. As an Asiatic I naturally should like to see that all Asia is for the Asiatics. But the realist part of me knows that, owing to the realities of the present situation, the time is not yet ready for such an ideal state of things. Our policy regarding our homelands must be clarified first and, therefore, for the present we must be satisfied with the declaration that East Asia will be made safe for East Asiatics. But however that may be, I am convinced that the principle that we are affirming today is flexible enough, broad enough to be able one day, sooner or later, to be widened so that it may cover the whole of the Asiatic question.

As I have said, we are all realists today both in the East and in the West. The world has ceased to be safe for any small and single nation; it has ceased to be safe even for a great and single nation. The old individualistic world is definitely dead and there is now a new collective world. Today the world is ruled by collective thought and collective action and is being planned upon the basis of collective security, collective living, collective working, collective war and collective peace. We find that the group concept has again returned to the world of men. Men are instinctively seeking their security and prosperity, not within the old narrow barriers but in the wider group relations of peoples bound together indissolubly by all the imperatives of a common existence. That is the ultimate imperative which is now guiding national policies.

World of Relativity

The American doctrine of America for the Americans may be provocative to us, but today we all must face facts. I say again that this is a world of relativity. The principle of relativity must also enter into our political relations. Looking at the matter in that way America has the right to say that America is for the Americans, and the latest trend of European thought is also right in declaring that Europe is for the Europeans. The British Empire, too, is right in adopting, although with less honesty than the others, the principle of collective life and prosperity the principle that the empire belongs exclusively to its members who alone are entitled to desire its gains. They are all right; and so are we when we likewise declare that East Asia is for the East Asiatics. They did not apologize to them for ours. We are only doing what the others have done for a long time. We are only acting according to the law of human survival.

It is with these thoughts in my mind that I, representing Burma, completely accept the joint Declaration which is before the Assembly today. Armed with this Charter we will take our rightful place in the new collective world. We will be strong and united in a world where only the strong and united survive, we will be realists in a world of realists. And after we have met realism with realism, bloc with bloc, one world with another world, we will proceed to the tasks of peace; and then Asia will once more be the light of the world.

VARGAS HAILS BIRTH OF ATHLETIC ORGAN

Says Greater East Asia Association Will Promote Better Understanding

Domei

MANILA, November 10.—Mr. Jorge B. Vargas, first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, in his capacity as President of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, hailed the organization in Tokyo of the Greater East Asia Athletic Association represented by athletic groups from Japan, China, the Philippines, Manchoukuo, Thailand and Burma.

The Island's leading sports enthusiast said, "I had long believed in sports as a means of cultivating and promoting international goodwill, and the formation of the new Association will surely strengthen the unity of Greater East Asia."

"The atmosphere of perfect understanding and mutual respect which now exists among nations in the sphere will make it possible for international competitive athletics to attain its higher ends," he added.

In addition to his various civil posts, Mr. Vargas figures prominently in the world of sports in the Philippines and has done during the past many years.

In 1930 he was head of the Philippine Delegation for Far Eastern Games in Tokyo, and a member of the International Olympic Committee in 1936 besides heading many athletic bodies.

Mr. Vargas, one of Philippine's topnotch tennis players, enjoys sport wherever possible and also attends numerous sport events, including boxing, basketball and baseball.

First Lieutenant Natomi Blasted Foe Warship

(Continued from Page 1)

'We are set for action. You can expect a great deal from us.'

"First-Lieutenant Natomi was born in Kamizaki-mura, Kamizaki-gun, Saga Prefecture. Upon graduating from the Naval Academy he was attached on an air corps. He was sent to the Southern areas as Commander of an Air Unit last spring.

"At the Naval Academy he received high honors and was respected by his fellow students.

"His wife, Nobuko, 23, now staying with her father, Rear-Admiral Ryuzo Takenaka, at Kitasawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, in speaking about her husband, said: 'I am sure that my husband was happy to die in action as he had always resolved to do. In his letters he urged me to devote my life to the up-bringing of our son. I am now resolved to fulfil my husband's wishes.'"

Hasegawa on Way Here

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan on Thursday arrived at Fukuoka and left for Tokyo.

Commander Kiyomiya Crashed Against Carrier

(Continued from Page 1)

harmonica player for he had a good ear for music. Later he learned to play the flute.

"My husband always wanted Hagane to enter the Naval Academy but he never forced his wishes on his son. To begin with Hagane wanted to study mathematics at a university, but later he decided on a naval career. He took the examination and passed. Sometime after he had entered the Naval Academy he remarked that naval strength could be augmented only by bolstering air strength.

"When he volunteered as an airman he did not tell me, but he told his brother Hitomi, and urged him to do likewise. Hagane and Hitomi were devoted brothers; they did everything together. Both were at Kasumigaura and were dispatched to the front line together.

"Hagane often wrote home saying that they were going out to have a drink. When he was sent to the front Hagane had no thoughts of returning for he put all his affairs in order.

"My husband chose the name Hagane for his son because he wished the boy to become strong and hard as the metal which the name implies.

"Hagane has died a gallant death in service to the State. His brother, Hitomi, who has always followed his elder brother, will, I am sure, fight to the end with the same indomitable spirit."

Sees Strong Nippon Set-Up

Domei

BERLIN, November 10.—Commenting on the tremendous Japanese victories scored off Bougainville, a leading Norwegian paper today declared that Japanese strategic setup in the Pacific has been made still more solid. At the same time, the paper asserted, Japan has secured a position whereby it can deal further great blows on the anti-Axis forces.

Iguchi Inviting Foreign Scribes

Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Foreign Office Information Department and concurrently Spokesman of the Board of Information, will invite resident foreign correspondents at a dinner party to be held at the Dai-Toa Kaikan, Hibiya, on Saturday evening.

JAPANESE FORCES TAKE MORE BASES

(Continued From Page 1)

Hupeh, headquarters of the enemy 13th division, at 1:40 a.m. today.

The Japanese planes hit Changyang, which is 24 kilometers southwest of Ichang, after flying over a mountainous area about 1,000 meters high and demolished the military facilities there and also strafed and bombed the troops of the 13th division and the 30th division in the area. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Hokow Is Occupied

Domei

AT X X ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 10.—Imperial Units operating in the Pashan range occupied Hokow at dawn yesterday.

The pouring rain of the last few days turned the battlefield into a veritable quagmire, while some of the rivers have risen two or three meters overnight and the current has become swift, adding to the inconvenience of the Japanese troops.

Meanwhile, the annihilative campaign against the enemy's 79th army is at its height at Hokow, Hsiinmenssu and Liuchiatsang.

Advance to Chihchiho

Domei

AT X X BASE ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 10.—Crack Japanese Units in hot pursuit of the enemy's newly organized Sixth Division in coordination with the pursuit attacks against Hokow, Hsinmenssu and Tungtzuchi have already advanced to Chihchiho, 27 kilometers northwest of Tuanshihchieh.

The enemy's Sixth Division began a counter-offensive at dusk yesterday. The Japanese Forces lost no time in dealing frontal attacks to the enemy and cut off his retreat.

In the meantime, Japanese Army Wild Eagles at dusk yesterday and this morning took part in the battle.

Joint Funeral Held

The joint naval funeral for the late Lieutenant-Commander Eiichi Murata and others was solemnly observed on Thursday morning at the Maizuru Naval Station. A message of condolence from the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet was read. Present were Admiral Nobutake Kondo on behalf of the Navy Minister and others.

Bose Calls on Navy Chiefs

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, on Thursday morning called on Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada at the Navy Ministry and Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, at the Naval General Staff Office, to express his felicitations on the brilliant naval victories scored off Bougainville.

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EAST ASIA CULTURE HINGES ON VICTORY

All Efforts Must Be Directed Toward Winning War, Says Teidai Lecturer

Greater East Asia's culture can be placed on a solid foundation only when the war is ended in victory. Thus, it is vital that the East Asiatics should concentrate all their efforts on that aim, writes Kenzo Nakajima, lecturer at the Tokyo Imperial University, in an article contributed to the Mainichi.

Mr. Nakajima's article follows:

The new cultural order must, of course, be based on past achievements. Further solidification of the structure can only be attained by expanding its sphere in recognition of the fact that culture does not stay at a standstill but develops with the march of time.

It is a mistake for people to think that culture develops on its own accord, because it is only through the endeavors of human beings directed for that purpose that the culture of a nation is molded.

Therefore, the phrase Greater East Asia culture at once calls for the unlimited and united efforts of the people within that region for its realization.

The fatalistic conception regarding the limitation of the power of human beings, which has its roots in religious belief, should be replaced by a more dynamic ideal stressing that the maximum efforts should and can be exercised for the bolstering of national power.

The races of East Asia must recognize this and act in accordance if they desire to see the consummation of the new cultural order.

Then how can this state be realized? The people of East Asia must further concentrate their efforts on the great task of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. They must surmount all obstacles and, at the same time, foster their good points for the task of solidifying Greater East Asia after hostilities end.

In conclusion, it can be seen that the culture of Greater East Asia can only be founded on a firm basis when the war is ended in victory which, in turn, can only be gained when the efforts of each of the nations in this region are concentrated on that aim.

GERMAN PRISONERS BARE BRITISH CRUELTY IN CAMP

Eyelids and Chest Are Burned With Lighted Cigarettes to Obtain Confession

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, November 9.—The following statements were made by the non-commissioned officer, Albert Sieckmann, of Rheine in Westphalia, regarding the methods, employed in British prisoners' of war camps, in order to force the German prisoners of war to make statements.

Prior to a cross examination the German soldier was given extremely good food and was allowed other favors such as walking around the restaurants of the town, to go to cafes and to concerts. On the same evening, however, the cross examination started.

At this examinaion, the German prisoner was shown a falsification of the Geneva Convention and is questioned to make statements concerning troops concentrations, reserves, weapons, the handling of arms and the location of munition factories since, allegedly in accordance with the Geneva Convention, this was his duty.

Captured weapons and arms are put in front of him and he is asked to give explanations. When the prisoner refuses to make any statement at all, as was the case with him, his eyelids were burnt with lighted cigarettes. The cross examination is being carried out with bare chest which is in the case of refusal also being burnt with cigarettes.

Mr. Sieckmann further said that his cell had been flooded knee-deep with water so that he could not lie down during the nights. When he was still unwilling to make any statement, he was given over to a Polish warder who knocked his gold fillings out of his right jaw. Other examinations were held lasting from 5 a.m. until 2 p.m. and from 3 p.m. until 11 p.m. in the course of which sometimes four or five officers asked questions uninterruptedly.

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, November 9.—Major Walter Bloem-Holl from Nikoleiken in East Prussia, who had been wounded and had fallen in the hands of the British as prisoner of war, returned from Canada to Germany. He reported on the serious ill treatment by the British military police and likewise disclosed that German paratroops had been killed by British anti-aircraft defenses.

Major Bloem-Holl further described the murder of the Luftwaffe Sergeant Schultz after his landing in Britain as well as the murder of 42 to 45 German soldiers after they had been taken prisoners in Africa by Australian troops.

P.I. Republic Is Building Strong Economic Setup

Produces Sugar Fuel to Ensure Self-Sufficiency—Rice Situation Rosy—Trade With East Asia States Assured, Says Minister Alunan

By ADAM VOLLHARDT
Chief of the DNB Tokyo Office

Editor's note: Mr. Vollhardt went to Manila to attend the Independence Declaration Rally held on October 14 and to have an interview with Philippine leaders. He returned to Tokyo recently.

"Within one or two years we hope to produce enough sugar in our own country to fill the entire fuel requirements for motor vehicles and other commercial purposes," declared Philippine Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Rafael R. Alunan, when I met him in an interview at Manila.

"Already the Philippines is producing quite a considerable quantity of this sugar fuel," Minister Alunan said, adding that "the process is comparatively simple."

Continuing, he said:

"Alcohol is being gained by fermentation of residues left after the crystallization of sugar, so-called molasses. Recently, however, sugar cane itself was fermented to alcohol without first crystallizing the sugar.

"Sugar production, therefore, will in the future be one of the main problems of our young and independent State.

"Formerly our sugar production totaled 2,000,000 yearly of which 1,000,000 was exported to the United States. In the year 1932, however, the Americans limited the export of sugar to 850,000 tons. At that time I was president of the Philippine Sugar Association and I went to Germany to find new markets for Philippine sugar.

"The beginning of the war at first caused a considerable falling off in production of sugar. The Americans, moreover caused extensive destruction in Negros Island, the sugar center of the Philippines, by destroying machinery and other equipment in sugar mills.

"The price of sugar, therefore, increased. We ourselves, for instance must pay about 200 pesos for one sack of sugar.

"The Government is now planning to systematically increase sugar production so that by 1945 we will be able to produce enough to make us sufficient in fuel. Many automobiles and trucks were running on sugar alcohol long before the war.

"The entire requirements of the Philippines is approximately 100,000,000 liter. If we produce this total quantity—and we shall reach this goal—then we will not only be independent of any gasoline imports but will also be capable of mastering the difficult transportation problem confronting us. The solution of this problem is vital for us and, on the whole, one of the basic fundamentals for the development of our country's economy.

"Within one or two years we intend to produce again approximately 500,000 tons of sugar. Of that we will require about 150,000 tons as foodstuffs and 200,000 tons for the production of alcohol. The remaining 150,000 tons will be used for export in exchange for other commodities of Greater East Asia which are needed in the Philippines.

"Today our main task is naturally to produce enough foodstuffs to make us independent of imports and safe from any crisis. The rich soil of the Philippines gives us enough possibilities for that. Moreover, our country still has thousands of acres of idle land.

"The basic food of the Philippines is rice. Next year we hope to produce more than enough to fill the requirements of the whole population.

"During the American regime, fishery and cattle raising in the Philippines was negelected and canned fish and meat from the United States, Canada, Australia, China and other countries were imported into the Philippines.

"However, our economic problems are not insoluble. We are able to produce enough foodstuffs and clothing to be absolutely independent.

"Then, as regards the other main products of the Philippines, such as hemp, copra, tobacco and so forth, which were formerly important export articles, hemp is now being used for many new purposes such as clothing and etc.

Hemp Is Utilized

"Formerly, the Philippines imported huge quanties of jute from India but today, all sacks and packing material are made of hemp which is just as good for that purpose.

"It is natural that a complete change in our economic life has been followed by interruptions and, difficulties. You must not forget that formerly approximately 80 per cent of our entire exports went to the United States.

"Viewing clearly and without sentiment all factors, we have all the reasons to be optimistic regarding the development and reorientation of our economic life."

At the end of the interview, Minister Alunan dealt briefly with the question of imports and exports.

"Here, natural adjustment is necessary as is the case with home economics," he stressed, continuing: "Our export trade will develop logically, according to the necessities and possibilities of the whole of Greater East Asia. Here, the natural exchange of goods must and will take place without the individual countries competing with each other. Accordingly, all countries are collaborating in the economic field, thereby securing the economic stability of Greater East Asia."

THAILAND STRESSES DEVELOPMENT WORK

New Budget Show Increase of 50 Per Cent Due to Regaining of 6 States

Domei

BANGKOK, November 10.—Due to the fact that Thailand has regained the four Malai and two Shan States, the Thai State budget for the next fiscal year, submitted to the special session of the Assembly of People's Representatives, shows an increase of 50 per cent over the current budget of 270,000,000 bahts.

The new budget represents an increase in the expenses for developmental work in the regained territory which abounds in natural resources and also redoubled economic cooperation with Japan in accordance with the Five Basic Principles of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

The special session of the Assembly met on November 1 to discuss the budget for the next fiscal year. It includes fresh expenditures necessary for the development of the newly-acquired territory, increased armament, productivity expansion, increased capitalization, air defense and for the spreading out of the population from crowded cities and towns, totaling 400,000,000 bahts and representing an increase of 50 per cent over the current budget of 270,000,000 bahts.

As the revenue from taxes is expected to increase and Government bonds to be absorbed at a quickened pace through credit controls, a sound-financial tone is envisaged for 1944 despite the swelling of the State budget.

In the field of transportation and communications indispensable to industrial progress, public roads have been widened and extended, regular air routes revived and other enterprises energetically taken in hand. According to Traffic Minister Seri Rerngriddhi, the great Kurontoy dock now being built outside Bangkok has been half completed and has been used since October 1. The rest is rapidly being built.

As of the returns for 1937, about 60 per cent of Thai territory, that is, 300,000 square kilometers out of a total of 500,000 square kilometers were forest land. With the regaining of its old territory under the agreement with French Indo-China and the treaty with Japan, Thailand now has a territory totaling about 657,000 square kilometers and forest land extending some 400,000 square kilometers.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Thai Government has expropriated the British corporations which had been monopolizing the forest resources, purchased privately-owned forest land and placed more than 50 per cent of the existing forest areas under the direct jurisdiction of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.

The annual revenue from forest resources is estimated at 5,000,000 bahts. These resources include teak, invaluable as structural and shipbuilding material, bamboo for paper-manufacturing and other useful raw materials. Recently, methyl-alcohol, tannin and other chemicals have been obtained from various trees.

The Department of Agriculture is encouraging the cultivation of coconuts because not only is the fruit an important item of diet but it is also valuable material for making soap and candles. The several coconut oil plants operating in the country are all making profits.

Between August and September the price of rice greatly soared and this constituted a menace to the living of the people, but toward the end of September the situation visibly improved and with the new crop pouring into the refineries the price began to drop.

Early this month the special grade of white rice was priced at 13.50 bahts per picul, showing a fall of 1.25 bahts against early October and 2 bahts against early September.

The tone of the general market is on the strong side and steady, except for gold bullion which rose in mid-October. On October 25 its price was 235 bahts per 15 grams, or 35 bahts higher than at the beginning of the month, registering a new high.

P.I. HOLDING FESTIVAL TO FETE FREEDOM DAY

Concert Led by Koscak Yamada To Climax 3-Day Celebration at Rizal Stadium

Domei

MANILA, November 11.—A three-day festival in order to celebrate the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines will begin tomorrow, when all public buildings and houses will display national colors and decorations while the Rizal monument on Luneta will be illuminated at night.

The committee for the celebration, headed by Acting Minister of Interior, Arsenio Bonifacio, has completed all preparations for the event which includes band concerts, athletic meets, fireworks, mass rally and parade.

The celebration will be climaxed by a mass rally on Sunday morning at Luneta, where thousands are expected to gather, and also by a grand open-air concert at the Rizal Memorial Stadium on Sunday afternoon, when the Nippon Musical Mission headed by Koscak Yamada, famed composer and conductor, will fete the Philippines for their attainment of independence.

KYOTO BUDDHISTS SALUTE BOSE, FREE INDIA REGIME

Message of Congratulation Sent by Members of Otokuni Branch

A message of thanks and encouragement was recently sent to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, by the Otokuni Branch of the Kyoto Buddhists' Federation when the members met at their headquarters in Kyoto on November 3 to observe Meijisetsu. The drafting committee consisted of the Reverends Nissho Aketo, Nichien Maeda and Kenshun Ida and the message, in substance, is as follows:

"We members of the Otokuni Branch of the Kyoto Buddhists' Federation deem it a great honor to extend our deepest respect and congratulation, in the name of Buddha, to Your Excellency upon the historic organization of the Provisional Government of Free India and for the declaration of war on the British Empire and the United States of America. We, with other loyal subjects of Nippon, are firmly confident that your present sacred task will be rewarded with the crown of glory in the very near future and the day is drawing close when your gallant army will march to Delhi and hoist the flag of freedom over the Red Fortress in Delhi."

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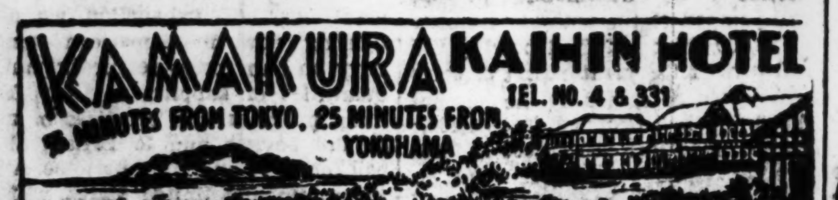
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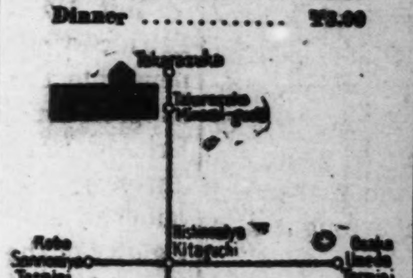

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1943

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Dreams Come True

Today is the birthday anniversary of that great Chinese patriot and pioneer leader of Greater East Asia, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Today, the mingled roar of cannons and the hum and whirl of the machinery of construction sing a triumphant paean of victory—the victory of one billion Asiatics—of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's dreams come true.

The miserable yesterday of misery and suffering slavery for Greater East Asia has gone, wiped out forever by the rising glory of a new era, a new day filled with the joy of freedom and friendship. Gone is the day when the Asiatics were exploited, utilized, torn with unhappiness by the heavy hand of Anglo-American imperialism. Here today to stay is liberty, a new-found dignity, growing power and expanding opportunities. The spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen lies at long last in peace today, satisfied and happy over the realization of the ideals for which the sage fought and died.

Today, Japan and China are allies in every sense of the word, cooperating for the same ideals, fighting for the same aims. Today, China has won back its long-lost sovereignty and independence, has seen the progressive disappearance of the unequal treaties and extraterritorial rights which were China's bane for so long.

Needless to say, the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China concluded on November 30th is the basis on which Sino-Japanese relations are based. With that Pact, the relations between the two countries entered definitely upon an epochal new stage, marked by mutual respect of sovereignty and independence and by common efforts toward a common goal—the goal that Dr. Sun Yat-sen advocated.

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo expressed the spirit behind the Alliance best when he said: "Japan will henceforth spare nothing in assisting in the construction of the new China in pursuance of the fundamental spirit of this Pact and will march forward, hand in hand with China, in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion and in constructing the new order of Greater East Asia."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen made it clear by his words and actions that he considered the rise of Japan as the first requisite in the realization of his dreams for Greater East Asia. The foresight and wisdom of the Father of the Chinese Revolution has been amply testified to by subsequent events.

Until Japan rose in arms to combat the oppression of the Anglo-American nations, Greater East Asia was only a nebulous principle, not a reality. But with Japan's sweeping victories in the current war, with Japan's sincerity of purpose and of action, all East Asia moved for the first time in concrete manner toward the consummation of its ideals. The sacrifices which Japan made have in turn brought tremendous results, not for Japan alone, but for all of Greater East Asia. And China is among those who benefited the most from Japan's burning idealism. Indeed, as President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China points out, Chungking has lost every reason for fighting; if Chiang Kai-shek has been fighting to restore China, then he must cease fighting or else suffer the everlasting stigma of being a traitor to China and the ideals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Japan, by helping to restore China its sovereignty, by enabling the Philippines and Burma to attain their independence, by making it possible for millions formerly held in abject subjugation under the Anglo-American heel to have a voice in their own administration, has demonstrated its sincerity beyond any remote possibility of doubt. There can be no comparison between Japan's stand and that of the Anglo-American nations which have continued to keep India's four hundred millions under a ruthlessly tyrannical rule, which have betrayed every small nation which mistakenly fell under the spell of their propaganda, which have openly trampled on the very principles they so pompously drew up in the Atlantic Charter.

If Dr. Sun Yat-sen were with us today, he would say to Japan: "Well done." He would know, as he always did, that there can be no life, no freedom, no sovereignty or independence for China without Japan's friendship and aid. He would stress, as he emphasized while he lived, that Greater East Asia is not possible without Japan and China and all the other nations in this region battling with one purpose: to oust Anglo-American aggression. He would be justly proud of Greater East Asia's Joint Declaration, the Magna Charter of East Asia's liberation.

Their Costly Lesson

America's reaction is the best proof of how overwhelming has been the latest victory of Japan in the recent battle off Bougainville. The awkward evasions, the tortured squirmings, and the belated and distorted admissions of the American authorities show better than anything else how hard the United States navy has been hit.

Even while the Japanese Imperial Headquarters was making known to the whole wide world with unmistakable clarity the colossal extent of the American disaster, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox tried to pretend that he had no knowledge of the American losses, that he did not even know that the battle had taken place. But when confronted by insistent interviewers, he weakly tried to brush aside the news of the battle with the grudging remark that it was "a fishing expedition."

But Haydon Leonard of the Australian Broadcasting Commission quickly managed to penetrate the shell of official censorship and suppression just enough to report to the British Broadcasting Corporation that the Japanese Navy had "swept through the Allied outer air and naval patrols." Considering the rigidity of the enemy policy of hush-hush, this was a damaging enough confession.

How overpoweringly the Japanese Navy "swept through" the enemy air and naval forces can be judged from the frantic hurry with which President Roosevelt summoned an emergency council of his chief military, naval, and aviation advisers. However the American authorities may try to hide the facts from the public, there is no question as to how seriously the authorities themselves regard the situation.

To deny the truth as long as possible, then to suppress all but the most unconcealable fragments of the truth as long as that is possible, then to admit limited and distorted portions of the truth piecemeal bit by bit over a long period of time in small hardly noticeable doses after the first anxiety of the public has died down, and then finally to admit substantially the whole of the story—that is the customary procedure of the American authorities. That was the procedure they adopted after Pearl Harbor, when after continued suppression and denials and minimizing of the facts, the American authorities finally came around to confirming the original Japanese announcements almost a whole year after the event was over. That is the procedure which the American authorities can be expected to follow again this time in the latest repetition of the Pearl Harbor debacle.

But in time the real truth will leak through the official censorship and a realization of the colossal losses will begin to soak into the minds of the American people. Then the American authorities will have some embarrassing questions to answer. Why did the United States navy suffer such a terrific defeat? Why were the American authorities so incompetent as to misjudge again so completely the invincibility of Japanese power? Why was the American public deliberately misled into thinking that all was going so well until this unconcealable disaster exploded their dream bubble? Why is the American public being forced to make bloody sacrifice after bloody sacrifice and all in vain? Why is the United States fighting at all in such a remote part of the world where it can have no legitimate interest and where the legitimate defense of the American homeland is not at all concerned? What is the United States fighting for, that it must drain out its treasure and its very life-blood in the vast sink-hole of the South Pacific?

The disastrous defeat off Bougainville, incredibly costly as it was, may well have been worth the price to the American people if thereby they learn the true answers to these vital questions. It might save them even costlier lessons in the future.

A Year Ago Today

November 12, 1942

The Imperial Naval Forces sank six cruisers and one destroyer, heavily damaged two cruisers and three destroyers, severely damaged and set afire three transports, and shot down 19 planes in an offensive carried out today during the day and night against the enemy in Guadalcanal Island of the Solomons group in the South Pacific.

U.S. LACKS TRAINED SEAMEN TO MAN HASTILY BUILT SHIPS

Land Transportation Facilities Clogged—Shortage of Freight Cars Worries American Officials

By KOICHI HIRAI
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part IV

Thus, we see that the American shipbuilding program, from January to July of this year reached a total of 10,498,000 tons (7,000,000 registered tons). Adding to this the monthly British production of 130,000 tons and Canada's 70,000 tons, the anti-Axis has in the seven months realized 8,400,000 tons. Now, let us look at the other side of the picture and consider the Domei dispatch of August 8 from Berlin, concerning the activities of Axis submarines.

According to the announcement of the German military quarters, 486 enemy merchant vessels, totaling 3,100,000 tons (registered) have been sunk while damages inflicted, including the results achieved by the Japanese and Italian air forces will raise this figure to 1,500 ships, (over 8,390,000 tons). This exceeds by a good margin the construction efforts of the anti-Axis. The losses suffered by the enemy merchant fleet is:

Enemy Merchant Vessels Sunk by German U-Boats During 7 Months

	Ships	Tons
Arctic Ocean Area	15	84,350
Mediterranean Area	59	369,350
Atlantic Ocean Area	241	1,515,000
West Africa Area	55	401,150
South Africa Area	9	56,000
U.S. Coast Area	63	409,000
Indian Ocean Area	44	345,000
Total	486	3,100,000

(Aside from this, German submarines have sunk 13 transport vessels and inflicted severe damages on 79 merchant ships by scoring direct torpedo hits).

But, the above was the result gained only by the Germans. The total achievements of Japanese, Italian and German forces amount to 840 ships (5,000,000 tons) during this period, while damages caused by torpedo and bomb hits are estimated at 60 vessels, of 3,330,000 tons, so that the gross sum is 1,518 vessels, or 8,393,000 tons.

Sinkings Mount Daily

Thereafter, the enemy has suffered a loss of some 1,000,000 tons in the Sicilian campaign, while the number of sinkings of enemy transports is daily mounting in the course of determined attacks by Japanese aircraft. A Buenos Aires report of August 6, quotes an article in the June 7 issue of the New Republic magazine, entitled "The Shipping-First Policy":

"The United States must take the policy of European Front-First, and exert her efforts toward decreasing the losses being suffered by the Soviet Union. As the Soviets are neutral in the Pacific zone fighting, even for that fact alone, the consideration of that war front must be of secondary importance. And in order to wage successfully the war in Europe, the strengthening of transportation capacity is our foremost task. Though the ships completed in recent months by the anti-Axis may have surpassed the losses suffered by sinkings, it is still impossible, under the present circumstances, with the number of ships we now possess, to carry on a major military operation on the same scale in both the Atlantic and Pacific areas. For the executing of a successful landing, eight tons of equipment and munitions must be transported for each man, and at least one ton of supplies must be sent each month thereafter. Thus, if from 1943 to 1944, 1,800,000 men are sent to Europe and 2,000,000 to the Pacific, we must increase our present shipping strength by two or three times."

A Lisbon Domei wire on August 2 reports:

Lack of Seamen Serious

"The United States is making claims of great progress in her shipbuilding. It has been recently rumored that though she has completed a record number of ships, many vessels have been lying idle in the harbors due to the shortage of seamen to navigate them. In relation to the above, a recently arrived issue of the Daily Telegraph contained the following announcement by the American Lend-Lease Administration:

"'The lack of seamen in America has become increasingly serious, the shortage of skilled men is especially grave, and as a result, 200 Liberty ships totaling 2,000,000 tons have been turned over to Britain and this policy is even now being continued. These ships are transferred to British registry, and are navigated by British seamen, but their control is retained in American hands.'"

Another Lisbon dispatch of August 7 adds:

"Though the American Government built a large number of ships, their operation has been impossible due to the lack of men, and as a result, a portion of the newly constructed vessels have been turned over to Britain. The Financial News on July 30, says:

"'Up to the present date only five American ships have been transferred to Britain, but hereafter, 15 to 20 per cent of the ships constructed in the next 10 months are scheduled to meet the same fate. This transfer is being conducted as a part of the Lend-Lease agreement and is a loan to Britain at no cost.'"

The United States has finally reached her limits in the supply of capable seamen. Though ships have been built, she cannot find the men to navigate them. Thus, we may surmize that she has reached the zenith of her mass production, and that hereafter, she will be forced to turn more to improvement of present models and the attaining of greater speed. In transferring the slow Liberty model ships to Britain, America has her eyes on winning the postwar maritime race. There is already in evidence among the British shipping circles a grave misgiving about future maritime conditions in the face of the present American progress.

Sea lanes alone are not sufficient for the conducting of all transportation on a large continent like the United States. The effect upon the internal communication facilities must be great indeed in the face of gigantic wartime munitions productions. The railway situation in the country during peacetime was:

Freight (1937)	per cent
Railroad	64.6
Internal Waterways	19.6
Pipe Lines	8.0
Inter-City Truck Lines	7.7
Passenger (1938)	per cent
Private Automobiles	84.95
Railroad	8.44
Bus	5.87
Internal Waterways	0.56
Airplanes	0.18

Freight was transported in 1937 up to 1,928,000,000 tons by railways, and 630,000,000 tons by inland waterways.

	(In 1,100,000 tons)	
	1937	1938
Inter-Coastal Ports	149.4	138.5
Great Lake Ports	135.4	72.9
Coastal Great Lake Ports	94.7	71.6
Coastal-River Ports	51.7	50.6
River, Canal, & Connecting Waterways	199.5	188.4
Total	630.6	532.0

The trade between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf ports, as well as from Hawaii and Puerto Rico to the mainland amounted to 150,000,000 tons, and this freight was carried by 2,000,000 tons of merchant ships up to 1939. Thus, when these ships were transferred to the foreign routes for the transportation of aid to the Soviets and Britain, the burden thrust upon the railways became proportionally heavier. In 1940 the coastal shipping tonnage had decreased by 350,000 tons, while on May 1, 1941, in reply to the British Government request, in addition to 50 oil tankers, 77 coastal ships (565,000 tons) were loaned to her.

Suffered Congested Traffic

During the first World War, the United States was faced with a badly congested traffic with only 2,400,000 freight cars and 68,000 engines. In 1918 the tonnage of freight had reached its peak of 2,470,000,000, the main direction of movement being from the west to east. This was due mainly to the concentration of population in the eastern States, the centering of industries in the Chicago area, the production of raw materials and foods in the Middle West, and the location of the fighting front across the Atlantic in Europe. This one-sided movement of freight caused great difficulties to the railway facilities. The situation is quite different in the present war.

Not only did the American railway freight transportation suffer from the general business depression following the first World War, but the competition from automobile and truck development had even greater disastrous effects. The 8,000,000 private automobiles in 1920 had jumped to the amazing number of 26,000,000 by 1939, depriving the railways of the greater part of their passengers, as shown by the fact that the figure had dropped from 1,260,000,000 in 1920 to 450,000,000 in 1939. Freight tonnage had been cut in half due to the bad times as well as to the advent of the truck from the zenith of 2,500,000,000 tons in 1929 to 120,000,000 by 1932. (Number of trucks: 1932-3,229,000; 1939-4,413,000).

In the face of continued adverse conditions railway companies were forced to eliminate some 20,000 miles of tracks, and by 1939, together with auxilary lines there were only about 408,000 miles left. The number of engines also was reduced from 68,942 in 1920 to 45,172 in 1939, and freight cars, after reaching an all time high of 2,414,000 in 1925 gradually declined to 1,680,000 by 1939. When Roosevelt came into office in 1933, one of the first measures he undertook as a countermeasure against the depression was a loan to railway concerns for improvements, but this fund was diverted from freight transportation and applied almost wholly toward the rescuing of the passenger service, which had suffered such severe blows with the encroachment of airplanes and automobiles. As a result, luxurious super-express trains blossomed forth, whose speed was increased by five times compared to these generally used in 1916, whereas the freight cars were only increased by 289,000 as a part of a ten-year construction plan. Thus, in 1939 the freight cars were in the following pitiful state:

Over 25 years old	20%
20-25 years old	40%
Under 20 years old	40%

Comparing the American railway freight transportation situation in prosperous and depression years, we see:

	Freight Cars (those serviceable)	Tonnage Carried	Annual Average Per Car
1915	2,341,000	1,828,692,000	781
1918	2,397,000	2,477,091,000	1,032
1920	2,388,000	2,427,622,000	1,012
1928	2,347,000	2,504,196,000	1,066
1929	2,324,000	2,584,333,000	1,122
1932	2,185,000	1,229,078,000	562
1938	1,731,000	1,482,504,000	855
1939	1,680,000	1,729,537,000	1,028

In order to estimate the American railway transportation strength in the present war, we must add to the above figure for 1939, the new constructions and deduct from that sum, the number of those unserviceable.

1919:		
New freight cars constructed for domestic use		24,876
1940		43,316
1941:		
January September	43,504	
October-December*	18,000†	61,504†
1942:		
January-July	61,120	
August-December*	50,000†	111,120†
1943:		
Presumed monthly production set at 12,000 cars		144,000†

Note: * (Presumed). † (Approximate).

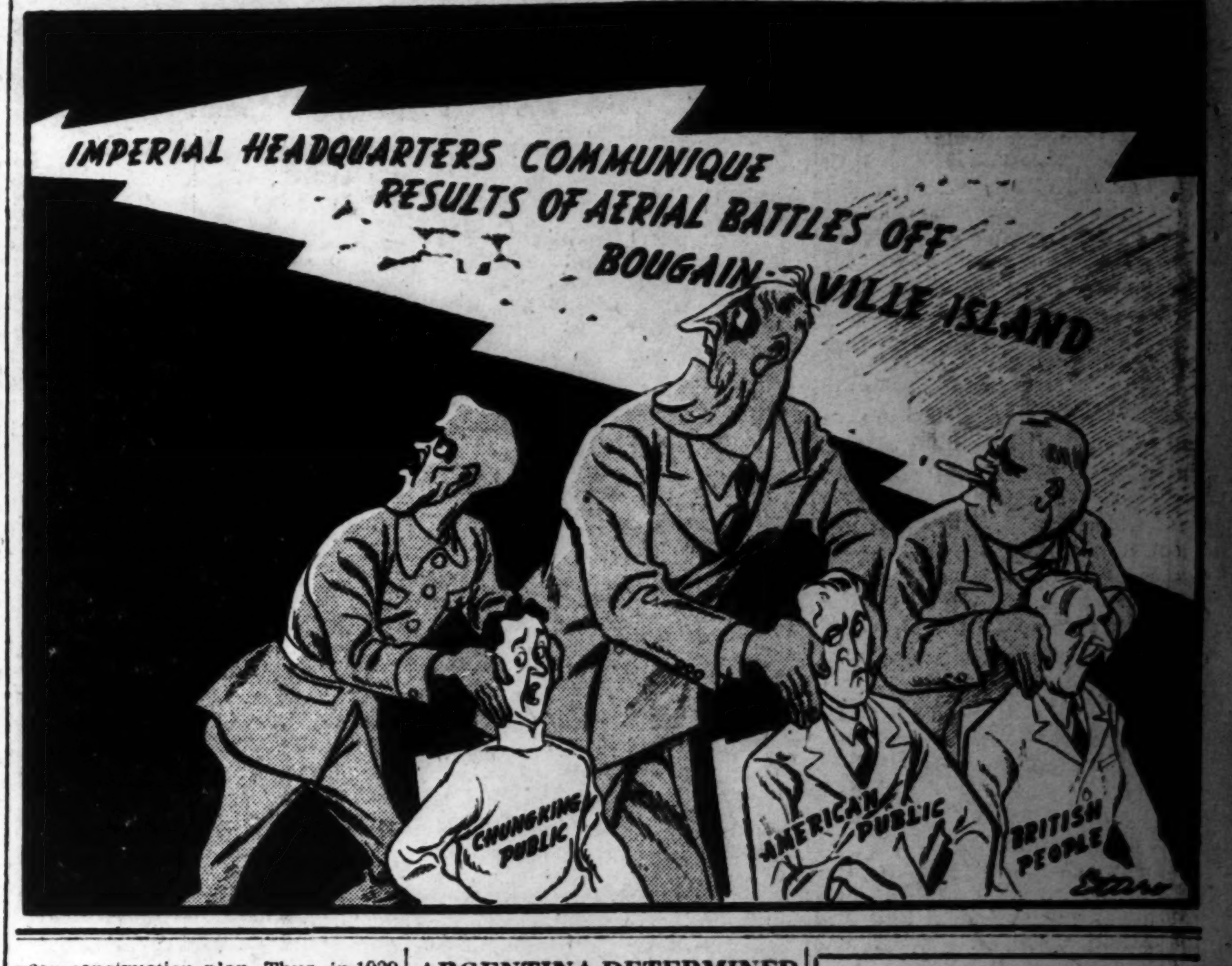
Now, during the 17 months from May 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941, about 10,000 freight cars were put out of service, so that the monthly average would be about 6,000 cars. Estimating the number therefore for the 48 months from 1940-1943, it would amount to 288,000, so that the net inerease is only 73,940 cars. In other words, the number of freight cars which today are capable of carrying loads is only 1,754,000.

The annual average of freight carried per car, according to the above table, shows that the figures for this year are below that for 1929, and that the total tonnage transported this year, 1,950,000,000 tons, is far below the peak reached during the height of the last war or the boom period of 1929.

The number of freight cars in service last year, 42,818,739, is about 8,000,000 less than in 1918. Though this has been substituted to a certain extent by the improvements of canal and river facilities, in the great war of exhaustion we are fighting now, the American army, navy and air forces require gigantic quantities of supplies in their far-flung positions; the promises of aid to the Soviets and to Britain also call for more and more bottoms. And the continental United States, which must meet all these pressing demands, has already reached the limits of her capacity in internal transportation.

(End)

Ignorance Is Bliss


IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
RESULTS OF AERIAL BATTLES OFF BOUGAIN-VILLE ISLAND
CHUNGKING PUBLIC
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Odes From China

THE CROSSING AT NANKING

By CHANG HU

From old Nanking across the water,
Where the stone beacon casts its light,
Into my soul comes sadness stealing,
Wandering lonely in the night.
The dark clouds spreads their brooding curtain;
The sobbing tide ebbs to the sea.
The pale moon lights, with lamp of silver,
Each tree and stone and bush—and me.

And from afar, like fireflies gleaming,
Or in the sky stars swinging low,
Like lanterns in a fearsome forest,
Shine the home-lights of old Kua Chou.

ARGENTINA DETERMINED TO UPHOLD NEUTRALITY

Rights of Neutrals Ruthlessly Overriden in Americas

By Our Political Commentator

That Argentina's resolute stand in defense of her absolute and legitimate right to maintain complete neutrality in a war which in no way concerns her should be deservedly considered nothing short of heroic is in itself sufficient commentary on the sorry pass to which international law has been brought by its self-styled champions.

It may have been noted that in applauding Argentina's unwavering defense of her neutrality, there is a tendency on the part of the world press to stress this heroism of Argentina rather than the brutally coercive tactics employed by the Anglo-American powers in their attempt to force all neutrals into their camp, with as complete disregard for the international law they are ever ready to evoke when it suits their own convenience, as for the pacific sentiments, interests, or sovereign rights of the neutral countries involved.

Now, there is no question as to the extreme heroism of Argentina's attitude in insisting on her perfectly legal and moral right to maintain relations of amity with all amicable powers in face of the ruthless political, economic and even military pressure the United States is bringing to bear on her. It is, however, a clear indication that the peoples of the world must beware of becoming over-inured to British and American arrogance and habituated to the point of peril to the overt and covert Anglo-American pressure before which neutral after neutral has been forced to succumb, when what is in fact nothing but the normal attitude of a neutral insisting on its inalienable right to perfect neutrality has the press value of almost quixotic heroism, while the monstrous gangster tactics applied by Britain and America to peaceful-minded neutrals have become too commonplace to obtain newspaper prominence and barely evoke in any case an unavailing protest from the peoples of countries not directly concerned.

Neutrals Overridden

Neutral countries compelled to sacrifice their own national interests and surrender their rights, resources, or both, with nothing in return, are legion, and include countries in all the continents of the globe. It is, however, in the American Continent itself, far from any theater of war, where the rights of neutrals have been most ruthlessly overridden by the United States, out for exclusive control of Latin-American resources, and using the war as a pretext to further their long laid schemes for securing absolute overlordship throughout the Americas.

Omitting strategically placed Panama, in which country an American instigated coup d'etat overthrew the legitimate Aris Government and gave the United States an entirely free hand, the Caribbean States of Venezuela and Colombia, whose enormous undeveloped oil resources doubtless whetted the appetite of an America whose own oil resources are admittedly getting dangerously low, were among the first forced to abandon their neutrality before the ruthless pressure of the Colossus of the North. Brazil and Ecuador, in whose territories lie the important strategic points of Natal and the Galapagos Islands were among the next on the list. Incidentally it may be added that in addition to gaining strategic advantages in Brazil, the United States also hoped to be able to set up a rubber empire to replace lost Indonesia and Malai, but hoped largely in vain, as the remote insalubrious Amazon Regions, which might well be made to yield plentiful supplies of rubber if developed with the Japanese initiative and labor once so successful in bringing Brazilian jungle into cultivation, apparently cannot be successfully developed without it particularly in view of Brazil's lack of man-power.

Bolivia Fell Victim

Bolivia, whose tin provided the incentive when continued exploitation of Greater East Asian resources of this essential metal by Anglo-American intruders became impossible, was another early victim on the list. Even Chile, who valiantly held out as long as she was able, found her invaluable nitrates and long strategic Pacific coast line too tempting to an America bent on world conquest, and was at last compelled to sacrifice her neutrality also on the altar of Yankee preponderance.

With the one exception of Argentina, none of the other Central or South American Republics had sufficient military or economic strength to resist America's remorseless pressure. There are among them one or two whose present leaders are so completely lost to their own shame, so completely the creatures of the United States, that they would, like the fox in the fable ignominiously deprived of his tail who sought to persuade his companions that it was the latest fashion to go brushless, attempt to belittle Argentina's valor in thus maintaining her honor, integrity and sovereign rights intact. The great majority, however, no lovers of the arrogant encroaching Gringo, applaud Argentina's determination from the very bottom of their hearts, and devoutly hope that for the sake of the future independence and liberty of all Latin America Argentina will succeed in holding firm to the last.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Yasubumi Suzuki (1896—)

A farmer in Chiba Prefecture.

Glorious Death

Oki shi wo Tanoshimu hei to Doru wo mote
Yatoishi hei no Tatakai wo miyo.
Behold the current war between
The warriors who delight in great death
And soldiers with the dollar hired,
The meanest soldiers on the earth.

Isamu Yoshii (1886—)

Isamu Yoshii is celebrated as a writer of poems, dramas and novels.

Grief

Kanashimi ni Kokoro wa kaji wo Ushinainu
Minami wo kita to Shite tadori-yuku.
Grief doth me overwhelm.
My mind hath lost its helm;
It drifteth forth,
Mistaking south for north.

The Great Sea

Wakayakani Hinemosu uto Oumi no
Koe wo kikanto Yama no katamuku.
The mountain is leaning down
To listen to a song—
The voice of the great sea,
Singing youthfully all day long.

Stones

Te ni torite Ishi wo shi mireba
Omoshiroshi
Ikaru ishi ari Nageku ishi ari.
It is a joy to look
Closely at picked-up stones;
One stone is angry and
Another sadly moans.

Mount Asama

Asama-Yama Tsuini na wo mizu,
Itazurani
Na wo shi hedatsuru Kumo nomiso mishi.
Mount Asama,
After all I could not see you;
I saw only the cross-grained clouds
Which obstructed your view.